ects (Ducks Unlimited, Nature Conservancy, Wetlands Initiative) are improving prospects for recovery of the middle and lower Illinois River systems. These habitat management activities should eventually result in improved habitats for both wintering and breeding eagles.

Our data for Bald Eagles should serve as a reminder of the importance of careful, accurate counting of all species of birds. Illinois birders can participate in and enjoy many counts including the Illinois Audubon/IOS Statewide Spring Bird Count, Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey, Cornell Project Feeder Watch, Audubon/Cornell Big Backyard Count, and more. All of these have social and competitive dimensions, but they are also quasiscientific. Some ensure quality control with a cadre of professionals. We should participate as citizen scientists. As such, in our quest for biodiversity, we may be able to help with the recovery of endangered species, and conservation biology in general, by generating reliable data to help redirect scarce resources from a few large, charismatic species, such as the Bald Eagle, to species and systems underfunded. Careful monitoring of the Bald Eagle should continue. Despite the presence of people and the condition of the system, its recovery to date is a success story in Illinois. It is essential that we enumerate species as correctly as possible, neither overstating nor understating the status of species or systems.

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Appendix A.	Effort on	30 CBCs	Centered	at	CNWR
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Decade	Mean # Participants	Mean # Party Hours	Mean # Eagles/ Party Hour
1973-82	20.0	58.5	0.38
1983-92	22.6	60.5	1.01
1993-02	19.4	53.7	1.56

Appendix B. Age-ratios of Bald Eagles from Personal Communications

Date	Location	Immature Number / %	Observer
16 Jan 2002	Havana to Beardstown	111 of 206(54%)	Robert Chapel
17 Jan 2002	Pekin	64 of 104(61%)	Sig Bjorklund
18 Jan 2002	Lake Meredosia	26 0f 43(60%)	Ross Adams
All Jan 2002	Spring Bay upriver from Peoria	Fewer roosting than 2001 but still 50% immature	Randy Root